

JORDAN INSISTS ON A BIG GUARANTEE WITH YOKEL

Salt Lake, Sept. 30.—If Chris Jordan does not wrestle Jack Harbertson in Ogden October 8 the probability is that he and Mike Yokel will wrestle for the middleweight championship during the week of October 20.

Jordan and his manager, Tom Scanlon, just returned to Salt Lake yesterday, met Yokel and the match was verbally agreed on. It was also agreed that bids for the bout would be opened by the sporting editors of the four Salt Lake newspapers Saturday noon, with the wrestlers present, and the highest bidder would promote the affair. But there is the trouble, as explained by Yokel.

"I am willing to wrestle any time," says Yokel, "but if Jordan goes to Ogden October 8, what promoter wants to make a bid beforehand? Anything is liable to happen. Suppose Harbertson won? Suppose any one of a hundred things occurred? The promoter with his bid in would be up in the air. I do not think any promoter wants to bid with conditions as they are, but if Jordan will not wrestle before our match the plan is a good one, and I will consider myself matched. I can get into condition very quickly, and promise to put up a good fight for the title."

Thus the matter is in the balance but it is thought some way out will be found. Manager Scanlon is optimistic. For one thing, it is pointed out, the bidding promoter may provide in his bid that the match will be staged if Jordan is the winner over Harbertson and unhurt by that bout.

Jordan wants \$2000 for his end of the purse. Yokel says he does not care how much Jordan gets so long as he receives an equal amount. Jordan wants his win, loss or draw; Yokel is willing to wrestle for winner and loser's end, or for an equal guarantee to both. The promoter thus

has a bill for \$4000 to start with, in all probability. Jordan insists that no local man be referee. Manager Scanlon, however, has a long list of out of town persons who are acceptable to him and it is thought that from this array someone acceptable to Yokel may be found. Yokel says he does not care whether local or other talent steps on the mat with them so long as the man is fair. Hence it is thought the referee question will not be a cause of extended wrangling.

Jordan says he is in fine fettle for the bout, if it comes. He also believes it will come. As to the date, that is up to the bidding promoter. The bids, as agreed yesterday by the wrestlers, must come in the form of a purse with a privilege of a percentage of the gross receipts. The bids are to be opened Saturday with all concerned present, and the highest bidder gets the match. Bids will be addressed to the sporting editors of the Salt Lake newspapers. Jordan and his manager and Yokel expect to meet again today to further discuss the match.

BUSINESS ROADS THE KIND NEEDED

Chairman of House Committee Shackleford Opposes So-Called Touring Roads.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 30.—Urging support of "business roads" as opposed to so-called "touring roads," United States Representative Dorsey W. Shackleford, chairman of the house committee on roads, in an address before the American Road Congress here today admitted he was "not in harmony with the dominant spirit" of the congress. He urged support for the "business roads" class, which, he said, aimed for "cheaper transportation and lower cost of living."

"The 'touring roads' class," declared Representative Shackleford, "demands that the United States shall limit its road activities to the construction and maintenance of a few

"ocean to ocean" and "across country" highways of great perfection and then leave the rest of the people to build their own roads, or do without, as they choose. The 'business roads' class believes that in dealing with roads we must keep in mind easy communication between the farms and the towns and the railway stations so the farmer may market his crops at less expense and the town dealer may get farm products more easily and at less cost."

FIERCE FIGHT WITH A NEGRO

Philadelphia, Sept. 30.—A desperate struggle between an alleged burglar and a policeman occurred late last night in a dark room of an empty house in the southern end of the city after a chase over roof tops and down a chimney. The supposed burglar was finally beaten into submission with a blackjack, but not until after the policeman had been badly cut about the hands and arms with a knife.

Residents of the neighborhood had telephoned to the police station that they heard footsteps on the roof, and Policeman Lyford was sent to investigate. Climbing to the roof he saw a negro attempting to break open a trap door on a nearby house. The negro started to run across the tops of the houses and when the police man shot at him he plunged down an open chimney. Lyford went after him, both men falling through an open fireplace, thirty feet below. Covered with soot the men rolled over the floor, each trying to gain the mastery. Lyford drew a blackjack and the negro a knife.

After the negro had been arrested a bag containing a large quantity of silverware was discovered on the roof.

HISTORIC HOME DESTROYED.
Dover, England, Sept. 30.—Another of England's famous old historic homes, Waldershire Park mansion, residence of the Earl of Guilford, was destroyed by fire early today.

No evidence was found to connect the suffragettes with the fire.

HAVE DARK HAIR AND LOOK YOUNG

Nobody can Tell when you Darken Gray, Faded Hair with Sage Tea.

Grandmother kept her hair beautifully darkened, glossy and abundant with a brew of Sage Tea and Sulphur. Whenever her hair fell out or took on that dull, faded or streaked appearance, this simple mixture was applied with wonderful effect. By asking at any drug store for "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy," you will get a large bottle of this old-time recipe, ready to use, for about 50 cents. This simple mixture can be depended upon to restore natural color and beauty to the hair and is splendid for dandruff, dry, itchy scalp and falling hair.

A well-known downtown druggist says everybody uses Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur, because it darkens so naturally and evenly that nobody can tell it has been applied. It's so easy to use, too. You simply dampen a sponge or soft brush and draw it through your hair, taking one strand at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears; after another application or two, it is restored to its natural color and looks glossy, soft and abundant.

THE FABLE OF MIGUEL AND MARIA

Miguel lived on the banks of the Chagres river, about half way between Cruces and Alhajuela. To him Cruces was a city. Were there not at least thirty huts of bamboo and clay thatched with palmetto like the one in which he lived? Where he lived there was no other hut within two or three hours poing up the river, but down at Cruces the houses were so close together you could almost reach one while sitting on the

265,000 AND NOT A RIP

This vast army of western toilers purchased

"NEVER RIPS"

last year, and enjoyed the satisfaction of wearing the best overalls that improved machinery and skilled union labor can produce. The peer of them all for comfort and long wear. Don't fail to ask for

"NEVER RIPS"

if you care for your share of the "wear."

FOR SALE BY—

W. H. Wright & Sons Co.
I. L. Clark & Sons Co.
Buchmiller & Flowers
Fred M. Nye Co.

Watson-Tanner Co.
Horrocks Brothers
Benowitz Brothers
John McCready

N. O. Ogden Co.
A. Kuhn & Bro.
The Leader, 232 25th St.
Model Clothing Company

JOHN SCOWCROFT & SONS CO., Manufacturers

shade of another. At home after dark you only heard the cry of the whippoorwill, or occasionally the wall of a tiger cat in the jungle, but at Cruces there was always the loud talk of the men in the cantina, and at a tom-tom dance at least once a week, when everybody sat up till dawn dancing to the beat of the drums and drinking the good rum that made them all so jolly.

But greater than Cruces was the Yankee town of Matabach, down on the banks of the river where the Americans were working like a lot of madmen digging a big ditch.

When he grew older Miguel worked awhile for them and earned enough to buy himself a machete and a gun and a few ornaments for a girl named Maria, who lived in another hut near the river. But what was the use of working in that mad way—picking up your shovel when a whistle blew and toiling away until it blew again, with a boy always scolding at you and ready with a kick if you tried to take a little siesta. The pesos once a week were good, that was true. If you worked long enough you might get enough to buy one of those boxes that made music, but quiten sabe? It might get broken anyway, and the iguanas in the jungle, the fish in the river and the yams and bananas in the clearing needed no silver to come to his table. Besides he was preparing to become a man of family. Maria was quite willing, and so one day they strolled off together hand in hand to a clearing Miguel had made with his machete on the river bank.

The matter of employing a priest could come later—if at all. He cut some wooden posts set them erect in the ground and covered them with a heavy thatch of palmetto that was impervious to sun or rain. The sides of the shelter were left open during the first months of wedded life. When the rainy season time came he would set ten stout uprights of bamboo in the ground in the shape of an oblong, and across the tops would fasten six cross pieces of girders with withes of vine well soaked to make them pliable. This would make the frame of the first floor of his house. The walls he would make by weaving reeds, or young bamboo stalks in and out betwixt the posts until a fairly tight basketwork filled the space. This was then plastered outside with clay. The dirt, which in time would be stamped down hard, formed the floor. For his second story a tent-shaped frame of higher bamboo tightly tied together was fastened to the posts, and cane was tied to each of the rafters as we nail laths to scantling. Thus a strong peaked roof, about eight feet high from the second floor to the ridge-pole was constructed, and thatched with palm leaves. Its angle being exceedingly steep it sheds water in the fierce tropical rain storms. The floor of the second story is made of bamboo poles, laid transversely, and covered heavily with rushes and palmetto. This is used only as the family sleeping apartment, and to give access to it Miguel takes an 8-inch bamboo and cuts notches in it, into which the prehensile toes of his family may fit as they clamber up the land of nod. Furniture to the chamber floor there is none. The family herd together like so many squirrels, and with the bamboo climbing pole drawn up there is no danger of intrusion by the beasts of the field.

In the typical Indian hut there is no furniture on the ground floor other than a rough hewn bench, a few pieces of pottery and gourds, and iron cooking vessels and what they call a kitchen, which is in fact a large flat box with raised edges, about eight square feet in surface and about as high from the floor as a table. This is filled with sand and slabs of stone. In it a little fire is built of wood or charcoal, the stones laid about the fire support the pots and pans and cooking goes on as gally as in any modern electric kitchen.

Now it will be noticed that in all this habitation sufficient for the needs of an Indian, there is nothing except the iron pots and possibly some pottery for which money was needed, and there are thousands of families living in just this fashion in Panama today. When Miguel and Maria start out on the journey of life with a machete, a gun and the good will of their neighbors who will lend them yams until their own planting begins to yield forms a quite sufficient capital on which to establish their family. Wherefore, why work?

PAPKE TO MEET ROWAN
St. Louis, Sept. 30.—Announcement was made today that Billy Papke has been matched to meet Marty Rowan in an eight-round bout here on October 14. The men will weigh in at 155 pounds, ringside.

CANAL ZONE BILL
Washington, Sept. 30.—A bill to extend to the Panama canal zone the operation of the law prohibiting the disclosure of national defense secrets, was introduced today by Senator Overman of North Carolina.

linols, is intended mainly as a guide to school and college officers in admitting students from other states to advanced high school standing or to college, but incidentally reveals the marked improvement that has recently taken place in secondary education in the United States.

The bureau list has been made up chiefly from the various certification lists maintained by the states, but where the state officials print lists of high schools of different grades, only the schools of first rank are included. The general principles of selection are that the school shall offer the "14 or 15 points" necessary for admission to a standard college or university, each point representing a subject studied for a year; that the curriculum represents 4 years of 36 or more weeks each; that at least 3 teachers give their whole time to high school work; that courses of science include satisfactory library and laboratory equipment.

Both public and private secondary schools are represented on the list, names of private schools being printed in italics to distinguish them from the others. Great care has been taken to see that the names and addresses are accurate, but warning is given that "lists such as these are bound to be out of date in a short time, and credentials of earlier years from many of the schools listed should be received with caution." In some states credentials issued before 1910 require special scrutiny, according to Dr. Babcock, since high school development in those states is a matter of the past two or three years.

The need for a list of accredited secondary schools has become especially evident in the frequent movements of families for residence from one part of the country to another. A thousand miles counts for little nowadays, say the bureau officials. The principal of the Los Angeles high school or the registration officers of the University of Chicago are likely at any time to have to pass on the standards and standing of secondary schools in Malden, Mass., Sumter, S. C., San Antonio, Texas, or Billings, Mont. There are rapid changes in high schools, and widely varying types of schools, from the extreme classical to the extreme vocational. Hence the desirability of a national list that is a compilation of the state or sectional lists.

INCREASE IN GYPSUM
Washington, Sept. 30.—An increase from only 90,000 tons in 1910 to more than 2,500,000 tons last year has taken place in the production of gypsum, a mineral principally used in manufacturing plaster. In the United States, according to statistics by the geological survey. The production last year which was record, was valued at more than \$5,500,000.

WOMEN ARMED WITH HATCHETS

Fight Shoulder to Shoulder to Shoulder With Husbands in Battle at Dibra.

Vienna, Sept. 30.—Women are taking an active part in the fighting in Albania, according to dispatches received here from Avlona, the Albanian capital. Many Albanian women armed with hatchets fought shoulder to shoulder with their husbands, sons and brothers during the street fighting at Dibra on September 23, when 1200 Serbians were killed and 300 taken prisoners.

The women of the Greek race in southern Albania are also displaying a very warlike spirit. At Koritza, which is held by the Greeks, sixty girls have formed themselves into a company which is drilled by Greek non-commissioned officers.

VICE COMMITTEE RESUMES WORK

Chicago, Sept. 30.—Private subscriptions have made possible the resumption of the investigation of the senate vice committee. Lieutenant Governor Barrat O'Hara announced. The committee ended its sessions three months ago when the special appropriation of \$10,000 was exhausted.

State Senator Edmund Beall, member of the committee, heads the subscription list with \$1000, Mr. O'Hara said.

The committee will renew its activities, following the making report of a report of the committee, which will be in about two weeks.

Among other things this report will claim that as a result of the committee's work the wages of 100,000 girls have been increased in seven states and 34 states have taken some action toward bettering the working conditions of female help.

YOU MAY HAVE THIS FREE ALMOST FREE

It is a big, beautiful book that would quickly sell at \$4 under ordinary conditions, but on account of its timely educational features it is now presented to Readers of the Ogden Standard

For only 6 certificates of consecutive dates (printed daily elsewhere in these columns) and the expense amount of \$1.18 for the large volume, or 48 cents for the smaller size, which covers the items of the cost of packing, express from the factory, checking, clerk hire and other necessary expenses.

ACT QUICKLY---THEY'RE GOING FAST

Magnificent
Colored Illustrations

Many of the pictures in this book represent scenes far removed from the trodden path of the tourist—views of the jungle, of strange natives residing within the borders of the Zone, quite unknown outside of their own narrow world because of the difficulty in reaching them. These pictures are rare and are found only in this volume. The beautiful large colored plates in the book are reproduced in splendid full pages from watercolor studies made by E. J. Read, the well-known artist, who spent many months in the study of Canal scenes. No book of similar character contains such a wealth of magnificent color.

More Than
600 Illustrations

including full pages
in natural colorings

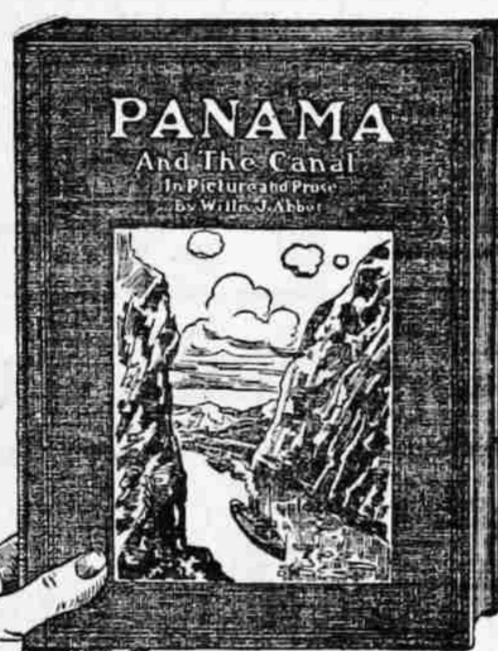
Well Worth \$4 as a Modern Work of Art

Given to Newspaper Readers Throughout the Country at the Mere Cost of Distribution

All that we can say of this book—all the words of praise from pleased readers who got their copies—all the exclamations of delight from callers who see this book for the first time—none can describe its rare beauty. Artists have paid tribute to it; poets have gone into raptures over it; critics are delighted with its charms. Yet none can do it justice. Words are indeed weak when called upon to set forth the magnificence of this artistic creation.

SEE CERTIFICATE ON ANOTHER PAGE

With Terms, Prices for the Two Styles of Books, and Mail Order Instructions.



The Above is a
Greatly Reduced Illustration of the Big Volume

The exact size is 9x12, more than double the usual size of a novel. It contains more than 400 large pages, printed from new, clear type, on special highly finished paper, bound in tropical red vellum cloth, stamped in gold and inlaid with stippled color panel showing the famous Culebra Cut.

The Story
Full of Heart Interest

It has been said that Willis J. Abbott, the author of this book, "writes for the people." In this instance he went into the Canal Zone to learn all there is to know about it and did not return until his task was fully completed. From the time when Columbus searched for a natural waterway to the Pacific Ocean, he brings his readers up through the centuries of revolution and warfare, and on through to the realization of the greatest achievement of this day and age. It is a most inspiring story, filled to the full with local color and human interest—a story that will live as long as the great Canal itself.



THE GENUINE ROUND OAK HEATING STOVE—the most famous stove in the world. This is the one you have always heard about—the original—the genuine. It is known as the stove that holds the fire, that saves the fuel, that lasts and gives out heat just as desired because it is made and fitted so good and carefully that it is as easily regulated as a lamp. It burns successfully hard and soft coal, coke or wood. With soft coal it makes the finest fire possible, because of its double fire pot, cone center grate and hot blast draft. It burns the gases and soot and makes the smoke clear. It makes no clinkers! It heats the floor under and around the stove.

There is but one Round Oak—there is no other stove like it; others made to look like it, there are hundreds of imitations. Be sure and look for the name Round Oak; it is on the leg and door. History of this famous stove sent on request.

For Sale by

GEO. A. LOWE CO.

The Hardware People.